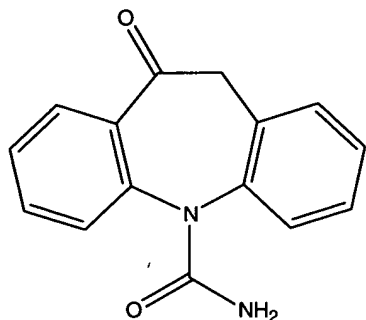


Exhibit D

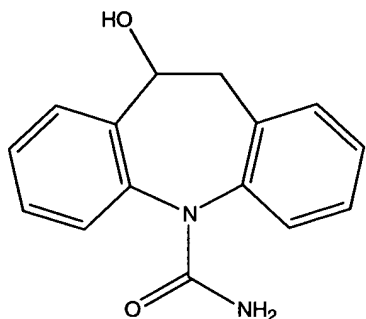
Compounds

1) Figure 1 --10-oxo-10,11-dihydro-5*H*-dibenz[*b,f*]azepine-5-carboxamide ("OXC")



2) Figure 2--10,11-dihydro-10-hydroxy-5*H*-dibenz[*b,f*]azepine-5-carboxamide ("MHD")

R₁ (in formula I of the '590 application) is hydrogen



Also known as:

- 10,11-dihydro-10-hydroxycarbamazepine
- Monohydroxy derivative (MHD)
- BIA 2-005

The S(+) enantiomer is known as:

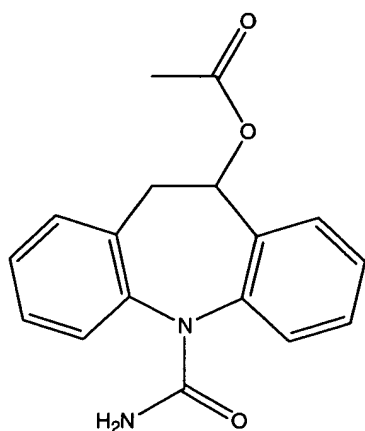
- S-(+)-10,11-dihydro-10-hydroxy-5*H*-dibenz[*b,f*]azepine-5-carboxamide
- S-MHD
- Eslicarbazepine

The R(-) enantiomer is also known as:

- R-(–)-10,11-dihydro-10-hydroxy-5*H*-dibenz[*b,f*]azepine-5-carboxamide
 - R-MHD
- Licarbazepine

3) Figure 3--10-acetoxy-10,11-dihydro-5*H*-dibenz[*b,f*]azepine-5-carboxamide

R₁ (in formula I of the '590 application) is C₁ alkyl carbonyl (acetyl)

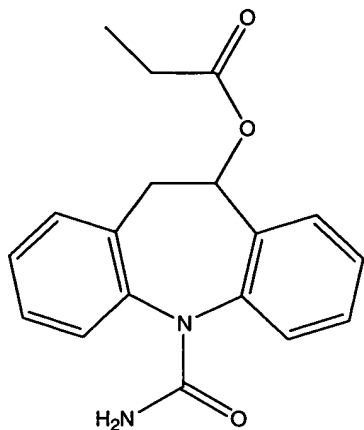


The S(–) enantiomer is known as:

- S-(–)-10-acetoxy-10,11-dihydro-5*H*-dibenz[*b,f*]azepine-5-carboxamide
- Eslicarbazepine acetate
- BIA 2-093

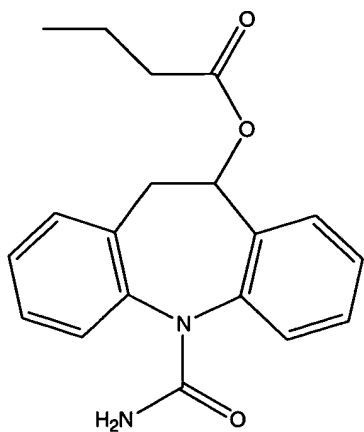
4) Figure 4--10-propionyloxy-10,11-dihydro-5*H*-dibenz[*b,f*]azepine-5-carboxamide

R₁ (in formula I of the '590 application) is C₂ alkyl carbonyl



5) Figure 5--10-butyryloxy-10,11-dihydro-5*H*-dibenz[*b,f*]azepine-5-carboxamide

R₁ (in formula I of the '590 application) is C₃ alkyl carbonyl



or

